

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

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JUSTIN SAMUELS,

Plaintiff,

Civil Action No

Against

23-Civ.-06181-PAE-SLC

BARNARD COLLEGE,

Defendant.
-----X

**NOTICE OF MOTION FOR JUDGMENT ON
THE PLEADINGS AND NOTICE PURSUANT
TO LOCAL CIVIL RULE 12.1 TO PRO SE
LITIGANT WHO OPPOSES A RULE 12
MOTION SUPPORTED BY MATTERS
OUTSIDE THE PLEADINGS**

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that upon the accompanying Memorandum of Law in Support of Defendant's Motion to Dismiss the Second Amended Complaint, and upon all the papers and proceedings previously had herein, Defendant Barnard College, will move this Court at the Thurgood Marshall United States Courthouse for the Southern District of New York, 40 Foley Square, New York, NY 10007, before the Honorable **Paul A. Engelmayer**, United States District Judge, at such time as the Court may deem fit to hear the parties, for a judgment on the pleadings, pursuant to Federal Civil Procedure Rule 12(c), dismissing the Second Amended Complaint and granting Defendant such other and further relief that this Court deems just and proper.

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that pursuant to Rule 12.1 of the Local Civil Rules of the United States District Courts for the Southern and Eastern Districts of New York, Defendant, Barnard College, by its attorney, Serena M. Longley, General Counsel of Barnard College, hereby notifies Plaintiff that:

1. Defendant in this case has moved to dismiss the Second Amended Complaint pursuant to Federal Civil Procedure Rule 12(c) and has submitted additional written materials. This means that Defendant has asked the Court to decide this case without a trial, based on these written materials. You are warned that the Court may treat this motion as a motion for summary judgment under Federal Civil Procedure Rule 56. For this reason, THE CLAIMS YOU ASSERT IN YOUR COMPLAINT MAY BE DISMISSED WITHOUT A TRIAL IF YOU DO NOT RESPOND TO THIS MOTION by filing sworn affidavits and other papers as required by Rule 56(e). An affidavit is a sworn statement of fact based on personal knowledge that would be admissible in evidence at trial. The full text of Federal Civil Procedure Rule 56 is attached.

2. In short, Rule 56 provides that you may NOT oppose Defendant's motion simply by relying upon the allegations in your Complaint. Rather, you must submit evidence, such as witness statements or documents, countering the facts asserted by Defendants and raising issues of fact for trial. Any witness statements must be in the form of affidavits. You may submit your own affidavit and/or the affidavit of others. You may submit affidavits that were prepared specifically in response to Defendant's motion.

3. If you do not respond to the motion on time with affidavits or documentary evidence contradicting the facts asserted by Defendant, the Court may accept Defendant's factual assertions as true. Judgment may then be entered in Defendant's favor without a trial.

If you have any questions about this notice or your case generally, you may direct them to the Pro Se Office.

PLEASE TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that pursuant to the Order entered on

February 10, 2025, you must file any opposing material by **March 21, 2025**.

Dated: New York, New York
February 26, 2025

SERENA M. LONGLEY
General Counsel of Barnard College
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By: /s/
William S.J. Fraenkel
Senior Counsel

RULE 56. Summary Judgment

(a) Motion for Summary Judgment or Partial Summary Judgment. A party may move for summary judgment, identifying each claim or defense—or the part of each claim or defense—on which summary judgment is sought. The court shall grant summary judgment if the movant shows that there is no genuine dispute as to any material fact and the movant is entitled to judgment as a matter of law. The court should state on the record the reasons for granting or denying the motion.

(b) Time to File a Motion. Unless a different time is set by local rule or the court orders otherwise, a party may file a motion for summary judgment at any time until 30 days after the close of all discovery.

(c) Procedures.

(1) *Supporting Factual Positions.* A party asserting that a fact cannot be or is genuinely disputed must support the assertion by:

(A) citing to particular parts of materials in the record, including depositions, documents, electronically stored information, affidavits or declarations, stipulations (including those made for purposes of the motion only), admissions, interrogatory answers, or other materials; or

(B) showing that the materials cited do not establish the absence or presence of a genuine dispute, or that an adverse party cannot produce admissible evidence to support the fact.

(2) *Objection That a Fact Is Not Supported by Admissible Evidence.* A party may object that the material cited to support or dispute a fact cannot be presented in a form that would be admissible in evidence.

(3) *Materials Not Cited.* The court need consider only the cited materials, but it may consider other materials in the record.

(4) *Affidavits or Declarations.* An affidavit or declaration used to support or oppose a motion must be made on personal knowledge, set out facts that would be admissible in evidence, and show that the affiant or declarant is competent to testify on the matters stated.

(d) When Facts Are Unavailable to the Nonmovant. If a nonmovant shows by affidavit or declaration that, for specified reasons, it cannot present facts essential to justify its opposition, the court may:

(1) defer considering the motion or deny it;

(2) allow time to obtain affidavits or declarations or to take discovery; or

(3) issue any other appropriate order.

(e) Failing to Properly Support or Address a Fact. If a party fails to properly support an assertion of fact or fails to properly address another party's assertion of fact as required by Rule 56(c), the court may:

- (1) give an opportunity to properly support or address the fact;
- (2) consider the fact undisputed for purposes of the motion;
- (3) grant summary judgment if the motion and supporting materials—including the facts considered undisputed—show that the movant is entitled to it; or
- (4) issue any other appropriate order.

(f) Judgment Independent of the Motion. After giving notice and a reasonable time to respond, the court may:

- (1) grant summary judgment for a nonmovant;
- (2) grant the motion on grounds not raised by a party; or
- (3) consider summary judgment on its own after identifying for the parties material facts that may not be genuinely in dispute.

(g) Failing to Grant All the Requested Relief. If the court does not grant all the relief requested by the motion, it may enter an order stating any material fact—including an item of damages or other relief—that is not genuinely in dispute and treating the fact as established in the case.

(h) Affidavit or Declaration Submitted in Bad Faith. If satisfied that an affidavit or declaration under this rule is submitted in bad faith or solely for delay, the court—after notice and a reasonable time to respond—may order the submitting party to pay the other party the reasonable expenses, including attorney's fees, it incurred as a result. An offending party or attorney may also be held in contempt or subjected to other appropriate sanctions.

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MATTERS OUTSIDE THE PLEADINGS**

SERENA M. LONGLEY

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Attorney for Defendant Barnard College
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New York, New York 10027*

*Of Counsel: William S.J. Fraenkel
Tel: (646) 754-8372*

Due and timely service is hereby admitted.

New York, N.Y. February __, 2025

.....Esq.

Attorney for Plaintiff.....